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ABSTRACT

By the time today's eighth graders reach age 28-29, approximately 66% will have had some kind of postsecondary education or training. There has been a dramatic upward shift in the education and skill requirements for all occupations. Access to higher education has become the threshold for career success. Elite managerial and professional jobs, which are the highest-paid jobs, go primarily to people with bachelor's degrees. The good jobs held by crafts workers, technicians, clerical workers, and others go mainly to people with some college but no degree. The less-skilled, lowest-paid jobs go to less-educated workers, many of whom are in transition to more skilled jobs or are combining work and schooling. Although average earnings for women are still lower than average earnings for men, the correlation between education and earnings has increased dramatically for both genders in the past 2 decades. The jobs that employ the most skilled workers are growing the fastest. The most skilled students are more likely to attain higher levels of education. A strong high school curriculum lowers the hurdles to college graduation at every socioeconomic status, especially for minorities. Social capital factors, such as parental expectations, also play a strong role in educational attainment. (Contains 37 figures.) (MN)

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Help Wanted...College Required

2001 Business-Education Partnerships Conference, Chicago, Illinois
January 8-9, 2001

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Anthony P. Carnevale

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FIGURE 1

By the Time Eighth Graders Reach Age 28-29, About 66% Will Have Had Some Kind of Post-High-School Education or Training

Out of 3.1 million eighth graders in 1988...
2.3 million (74%) graduated from high school in 1992.
Of the 800,000 children that did not graduate in 1992, about 400,000 subsequently completed high school by returning or GED certification.
At graduation, only 1.5 million (66% of those who graduated) aspired to a bachelor's degree...
1.3 million high school graduates (56%) had the minimum academic preparation needed to enroll in college...
1.2 million (52%) took the SAT and/or ACT...
...and 1.1 million (47%) applied to a four-year institution.
By 1994, only 0.9 million (40%) had enrolled in a four-year institution...
...And about 0.8 million (35%) had enrolled in a less-than-four-year institution.
By 2002, when they are age 28-29, about 1.2 million (39% of eighth-graders) will have completed some post-high-school education or training but not a B.A....
...about 0.7 million (24% of eighth-graders) will have completed a B.A....
...and about 0.1 million (3% of eighth-graders) will have completed an advanced degree.

Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: Adapted from National Center for Education Statistics, Confronting the Odds (1997), Table 6 and National Center for Education Statistics, Educational Attainment of 1980 High School Sophomores By 1992 (1995), Table 2.4.A.

Education, Occupations, and Careers

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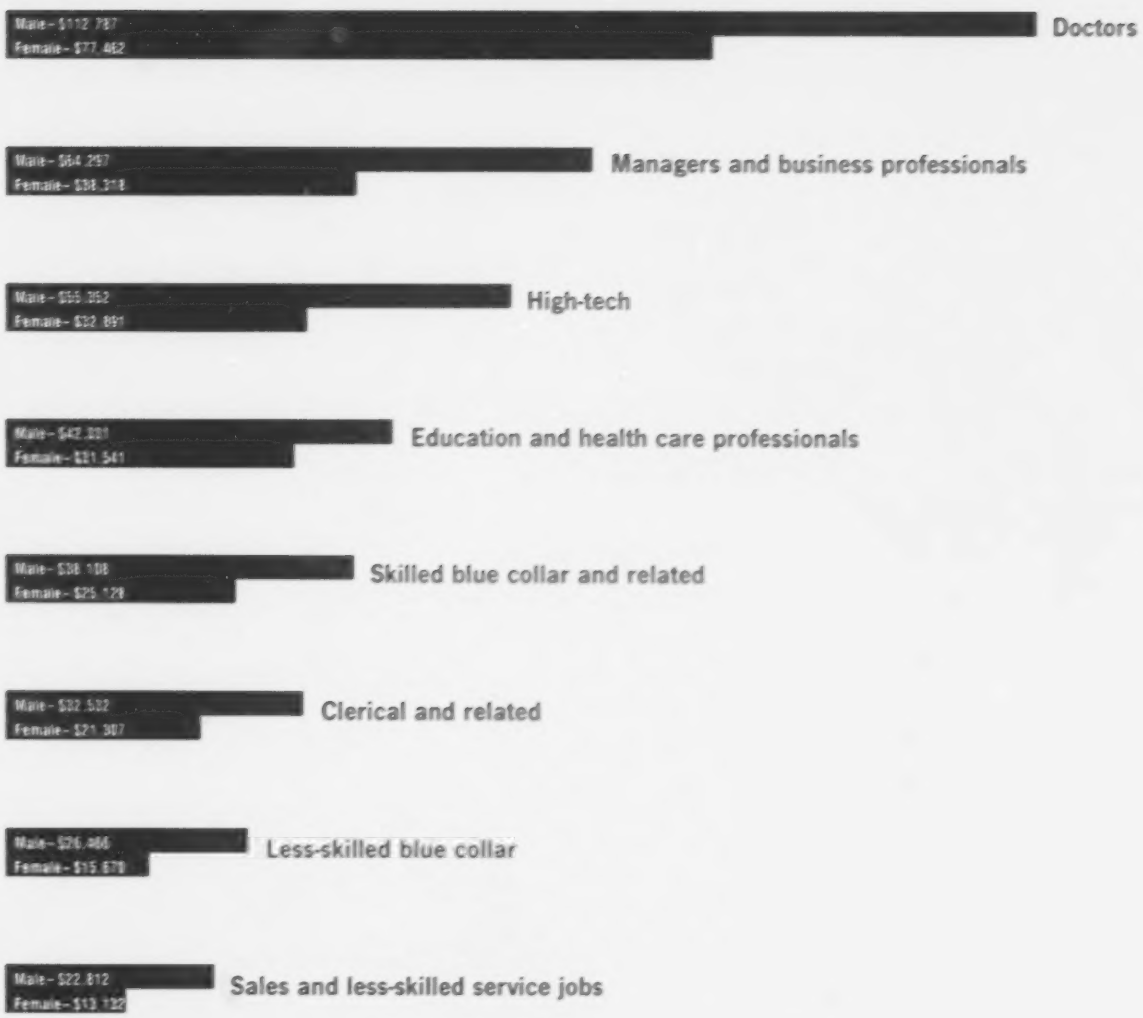
FIGURE 2

The Occupational and Earnings Hierarchy

Average earnings of prime-age workers in 1998



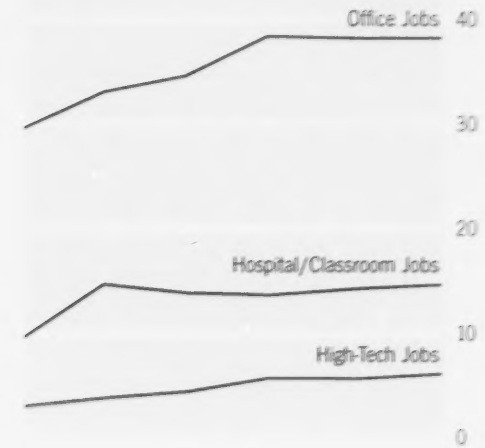
Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1999).

FIGURE 3

Education and Occupation, 1959–1997

Percentage of total employment

More than two-thirds of workers in growing, good-paying occupations have postsecondary education:



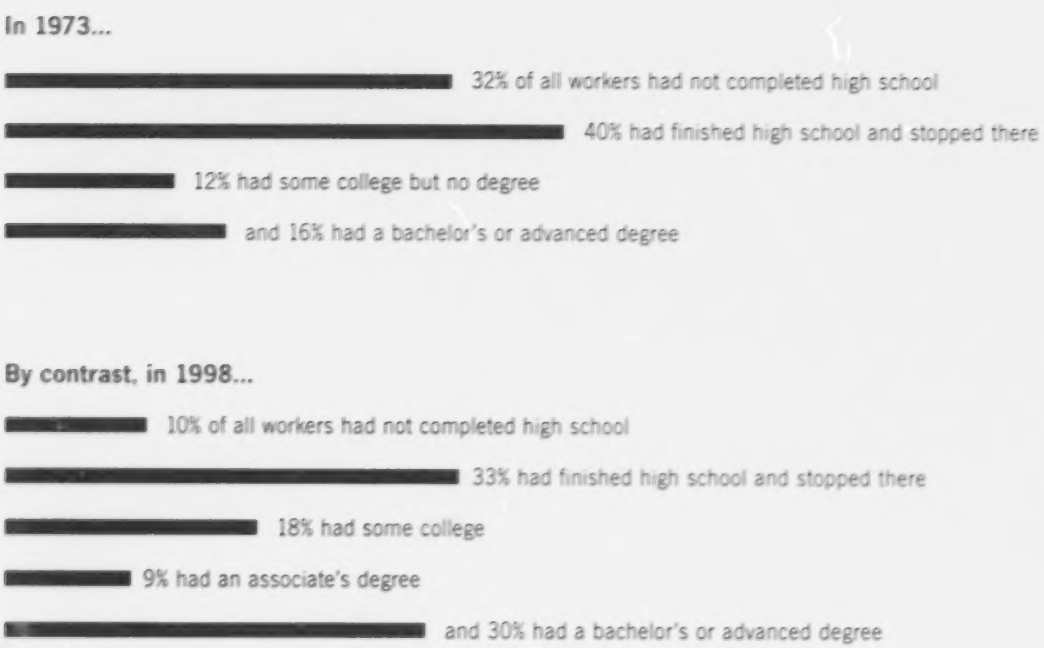
Only one-third of workers in these declining or low-paying occupations have postsecondary education:

Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS analysis of 1960 Census and Current Population Survey (March 1970–March 1998).

FIGURE 4

Most Jobs Now Require Educational Attainment Beyond High School

Percentage of prime-age workers in each educational category


In 1973...
32% of all workers had not completed high school
40% had finished high school and stopped there
12% had some college but no degree
and 16% had a bachelor's or advanced degree
By contrast, in 1998...
10% of all workers had not completed high school
33% had finished high school and stopped there
18% had some college
9% had an associate's degree
and 30% had a bachelor's or advanced degree

Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1994 & 1999).

FIGURE 5

Among Jobs at the Top of the Earnings Hierarchy, Educational Requirements Have Increased Dramatically

Percentage of prime-age workers in each educational category

Among **managers and business professionals**, the percentage of workers with only a high school diploma fell by close to 50% while the percentage of those with some college or a college degree rose substantially. In 1973...

- 9% of all workers had not completed high school
- 33% had finished high school and stopped there
- 21% had some college but no degree
- and 38% had a bachelor's or advanced degree

In 1998...

- 2% of all workers had not completed high school
- 18% had finished high school and stopped there
- 19% had some college
- 8% had an associate's degree
- and 52% had a bachelor's or advanced degree

High-tech workers followed a similar pattern. In 1973...

- 7% of all workers had not completed high school
- 31% had finished high school and stopped there
- 21% had some college but no degree
- and 42% had a bachelor's or advanced degree

In 1998...

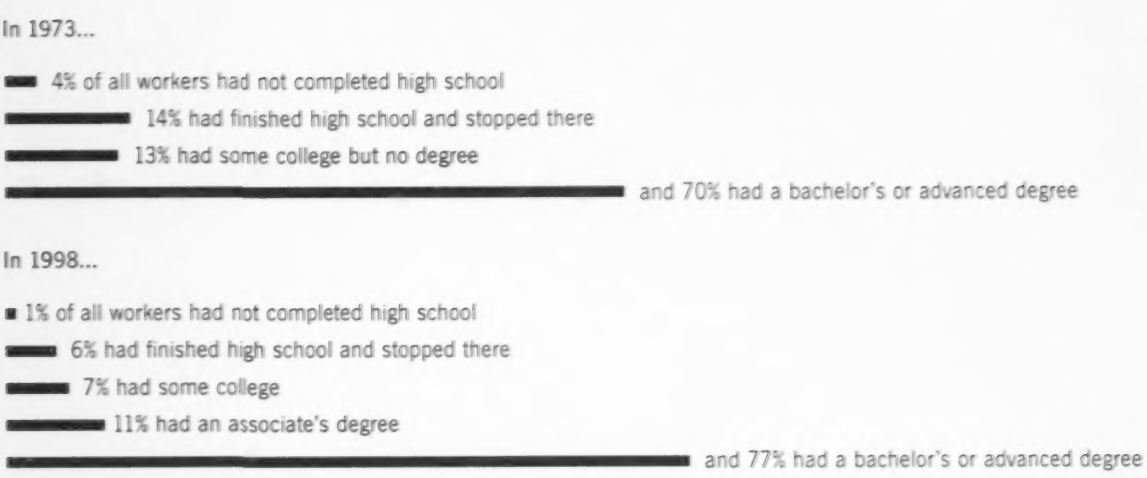
- 1% of all workers had not completed high school
- 14% had finished high school and stopped there
- 19% had some college
- 15% had an associate's degree
- and 52% had a bachelor's or advanced degree

Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1994 & 1999).

FIGURE 6

Education and Health Care Professions Have Always Had High Educational Requirements

Percentage of prime-age workers in each educational category


In 1973...
4% of all workers had not completed high school
14% had finished high school and stopped there
13% had some college but no degree
and 70% had a bachelor's or advanced degree
In 1998...
1% of all workers had not completed high school
6% had finished high school and stopped there
7% had some college
11% had an associate's degree
and 77% had a bachelor's or advanced degree

Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1994 & 1999).

FIGURE 7

High School Dropouts Are Being Shut Out of Skilled Labor, Clerical Work, and Related Professions

Percentage of prime-age workers in each educational category

Among **skilled blue-collar and related professions**, the percentage of workers who were high school dropouts fell by more than two-thirds, while the percentage of workers with some college or a college degree more than doubled.

In 1973...

- 36% of all workers had not completed high school
- 46% had finished high school and stopped there
- 12% had some college but no degree
- and 5% had a bachelor's or advanced degree

In 1998...

- 11% of all workers had not completed high school
- 41% had finished high school and stopped there
- 22% had some college
- 10% had an associate's degree
- and 16% had a bachelor's or advanced degree

The same thing happened among **clerical and related professions**. In 1973...

- 14% of all workers had not completed high school
- 62% had finished high school and stopped there
- 18% had some college but no degree
- and 7% had a bachelor's or advanced degree

In 1998...

- 4% of all workers had not completed high school
- 42% had finished high school and stopped there
- 28% had some college
- 11% had an associate's degree
- and 15% had a bachelor's or advanced degree

Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1994 & 1999).

FIGURE 8

Even Among the Less-Skilled Professions, Educational Attainment Is Becoming More Important

Percentage of prime-age workers in each educational category

Among **less-skilled blue-collar and related professions**, the percentage of workers who were high school dropouts fell by nearly half, while the percentage of workers with some college or a college degree tripled. In 1973...

- 60% of all workers had not completed high school
- 34% had finished high school and stopped there
- 5% had some college but no degree
- and 2% had a bachelor's or advanced degree

In 1998...

- 27% of all workers had not completed high school
- 50% had finished high school and stopped there
- 14% had some college
- 5% had an associate's degree
- and 4% had a bachelor's or advanced degree

The same was true among **sales and less-skilled service professions**. In 1973...

- 47% of all workers had not completed high school
- 43% had finished high school and stopped there
- 7% had some college but no degree
- and 3% had a bachelor's or advanced degree

In 1998...

- 22% of all workers had not completed high school
- 45% had finished high school and stopped there
- 18% had some college
- 6% had an associate's degree
- and 9% had a bachelor's or advanced degree

Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1994 & 1999).

Earnings in Elite, Good, and Less-Skilled Jobs

- Elite managerial and professional jobs
- Good jobs held by crafts workers, technicians, clericals, and others
- Less-skilled jobs in retail, personal services, and other minimally skilled occupations

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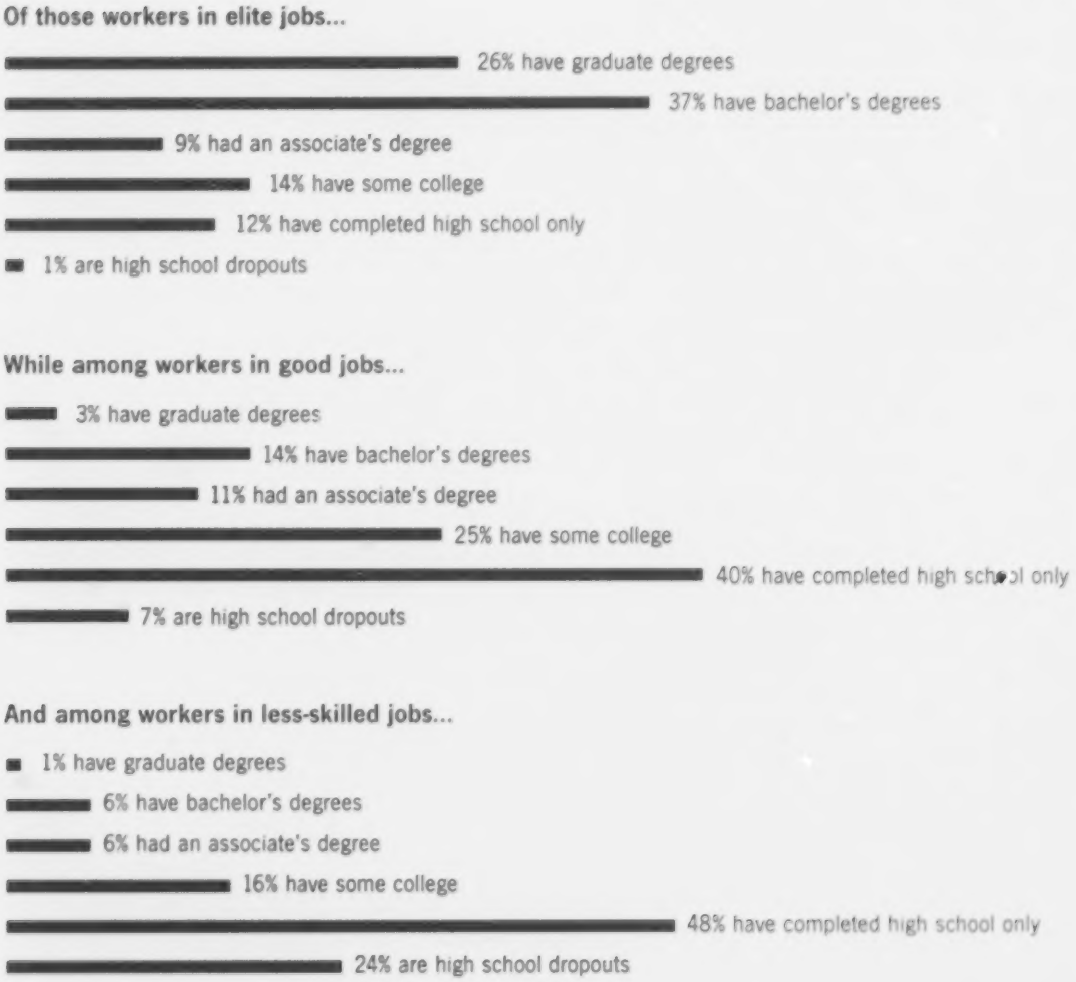
FIGURE 9

The Vast Majority of Elite and Good Jobs Are Now Held by People with at Least Some College

Percentage of prime-age workers in 1998

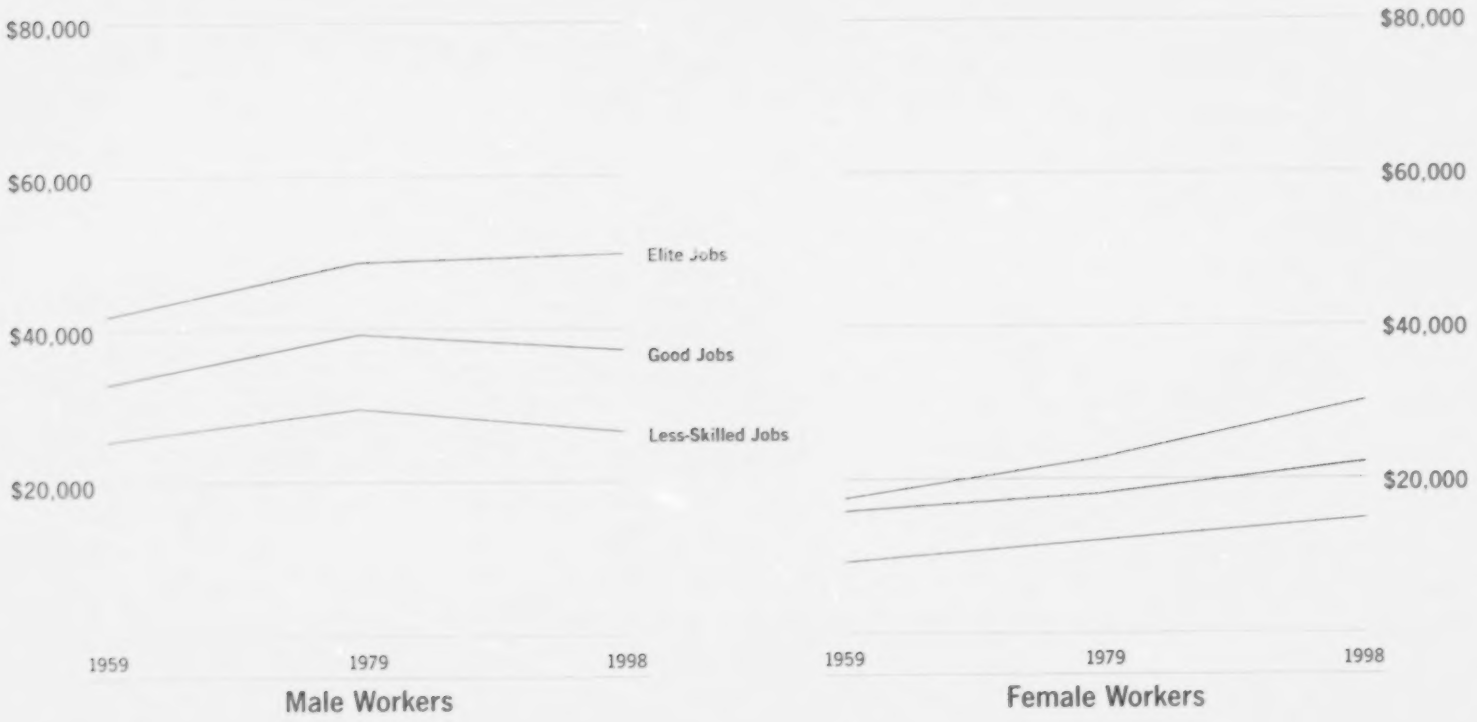

Of those workers in elite jobs...
26% have graduate degrees
37% have bachelor's degrees
9% had an associate's degree
14% have some college
12% have completed high school only
1% are high school dropouts
While among workers in good jobs...
3% have graduate degrees
14% have bachelor's degrees
11% had an associate's degree
25% have some college
40% have completed high school only
7% are high school dropouts
And among workers in less-skilled jobs...
1% have graduate degrees
6% have bachelor's degrees
6% had an associate's degree
16% have some college
48% have completed high school only
24% are high school dropouts

Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1999).

FIGURE 10

As Educational Requirements Increase, the Earnings Difference between Elite, Good and Less-Skilled Jobs Is Growing, Especially for Men

Earnings of prime-age workers (30-59 years old) in 1996 dollars

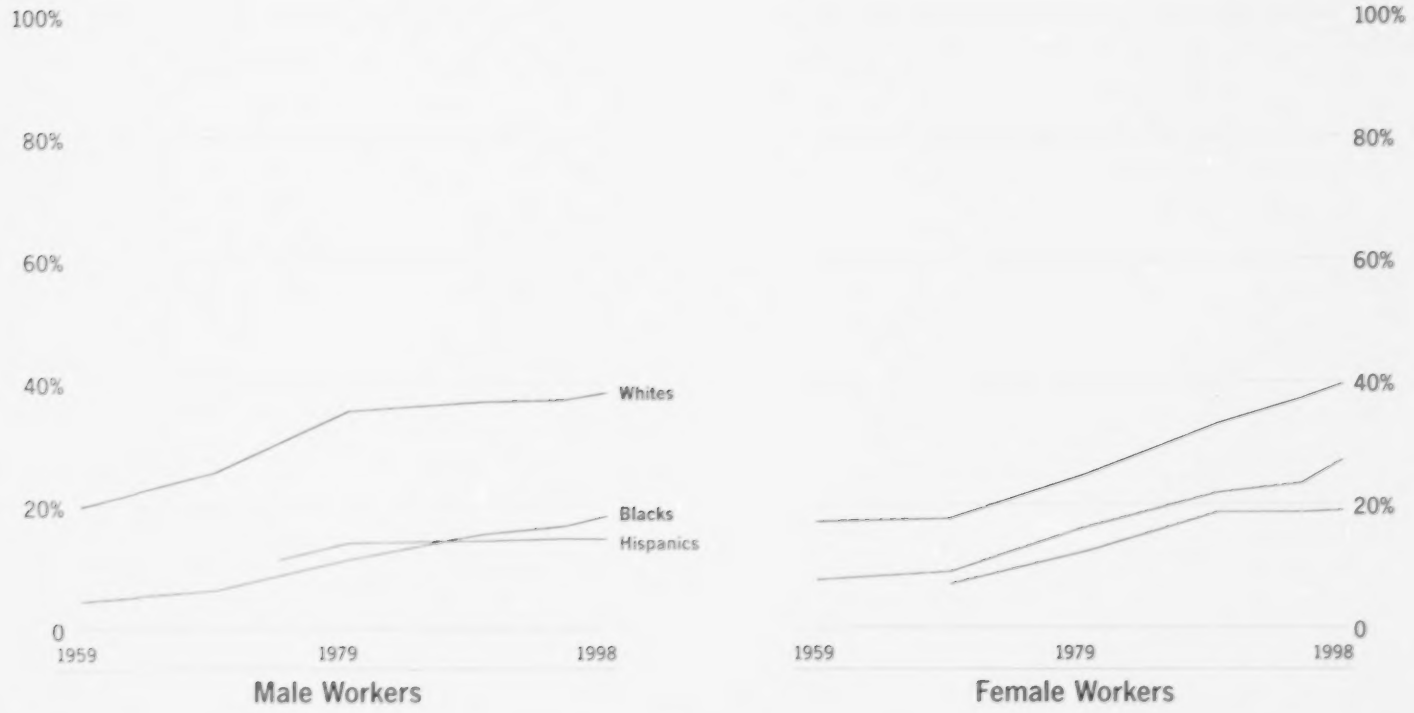


Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS Analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1980 & 1999) and Public Use Microdata Sample, 1960 Census.

FIGURE 11

Although Minorities and Women Have Made Gains in Their Shares of Elite Managerial and Professional Jobs, Non-Hispanic Whites Still Hold the Largest Share

Percentage of prime-age workers (30-59 years old)

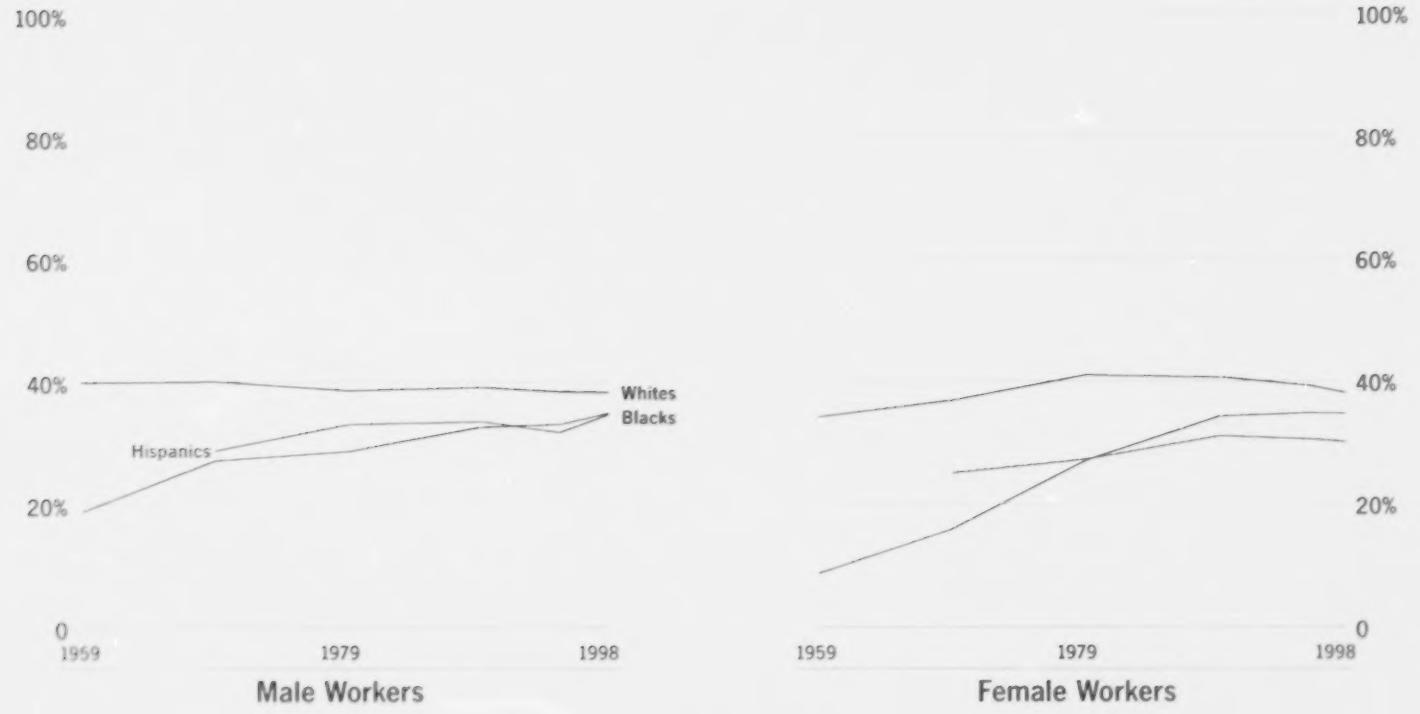


Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS Analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1974, 1980 & 1999) and Public Use Microdata Sample, 1960 Census.

FIGURE 12

There Is Greater Equality between Majority and Minority Populations in the Share of Good Jobs

Percentage of prime-age workers (30-59 years old)

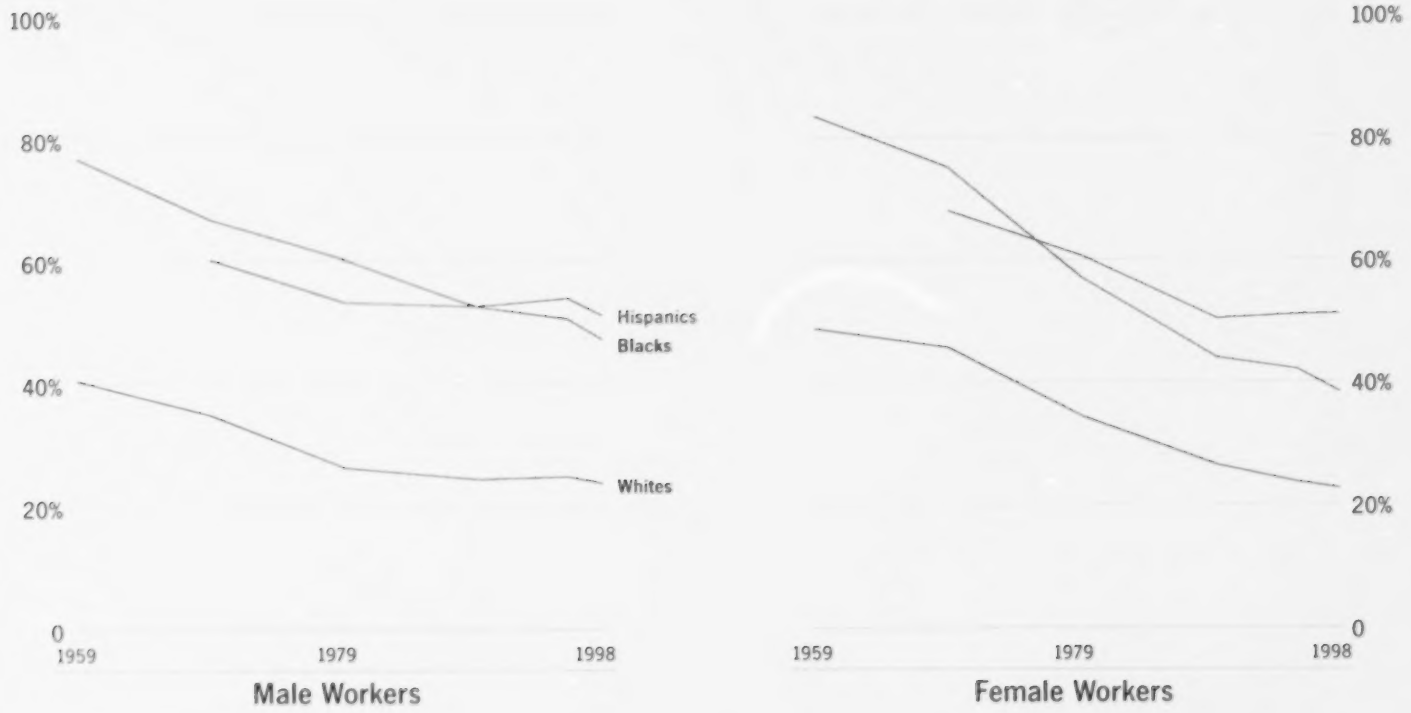


Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS Analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1974, 1980 & 1999) and Public Use Microdata Sample, 1960 Census.

FIGURE 13

Minorities—Especially Black Women—Have Reduced Their Share in the Least Skilled and Lowest Paid Jobs, But Nearly Half Remain in This Category

Percentage of prime-age workers (30-59 years old)



Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS Analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1974, 1980 & 1999) and Public Use Microdata Sample, 1960 Census.

Earnings and Educational Attainment

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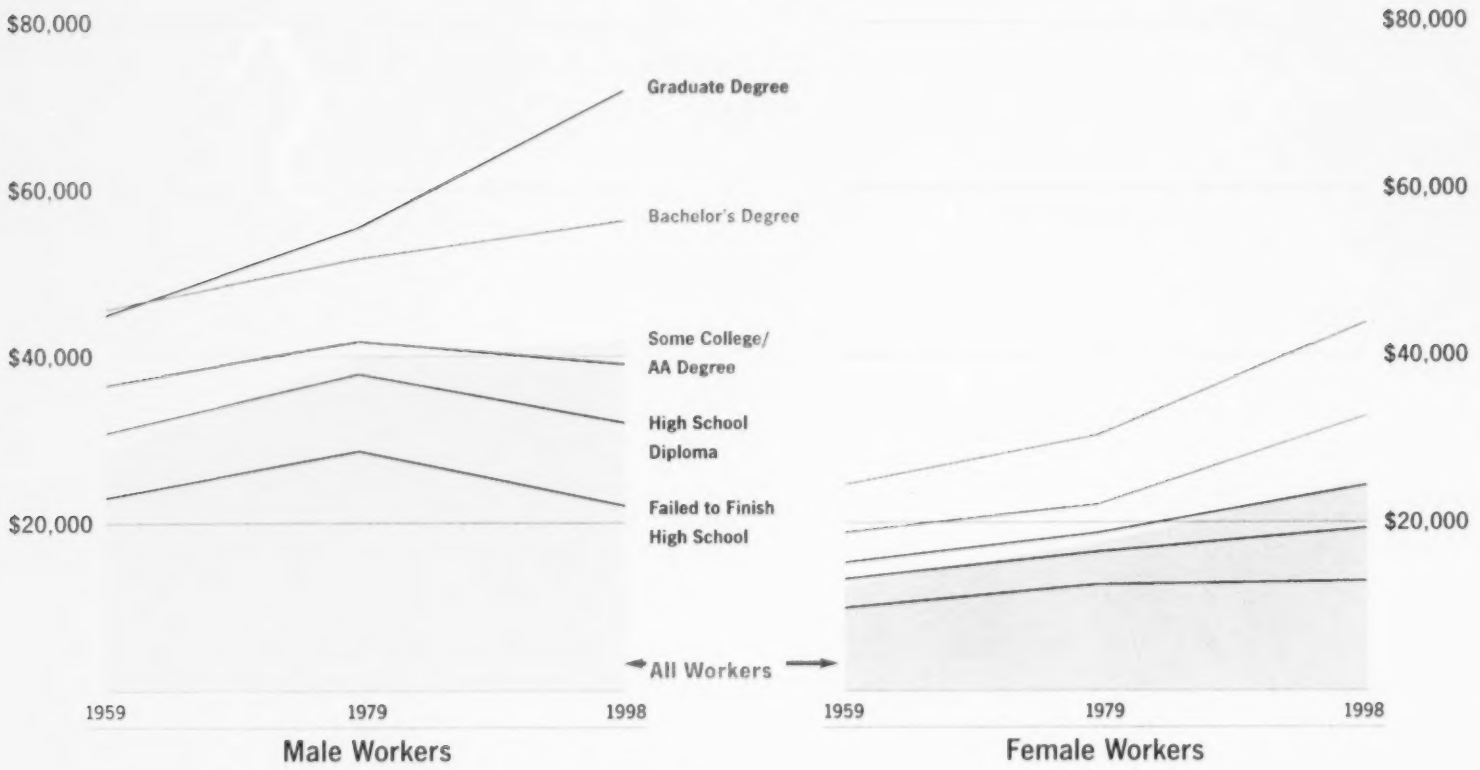
FIGURE 14

Earnings Depend Increasingly on Educational Attainment

Earnings of prime-age workers (30-59 years old) in 1996 dollars

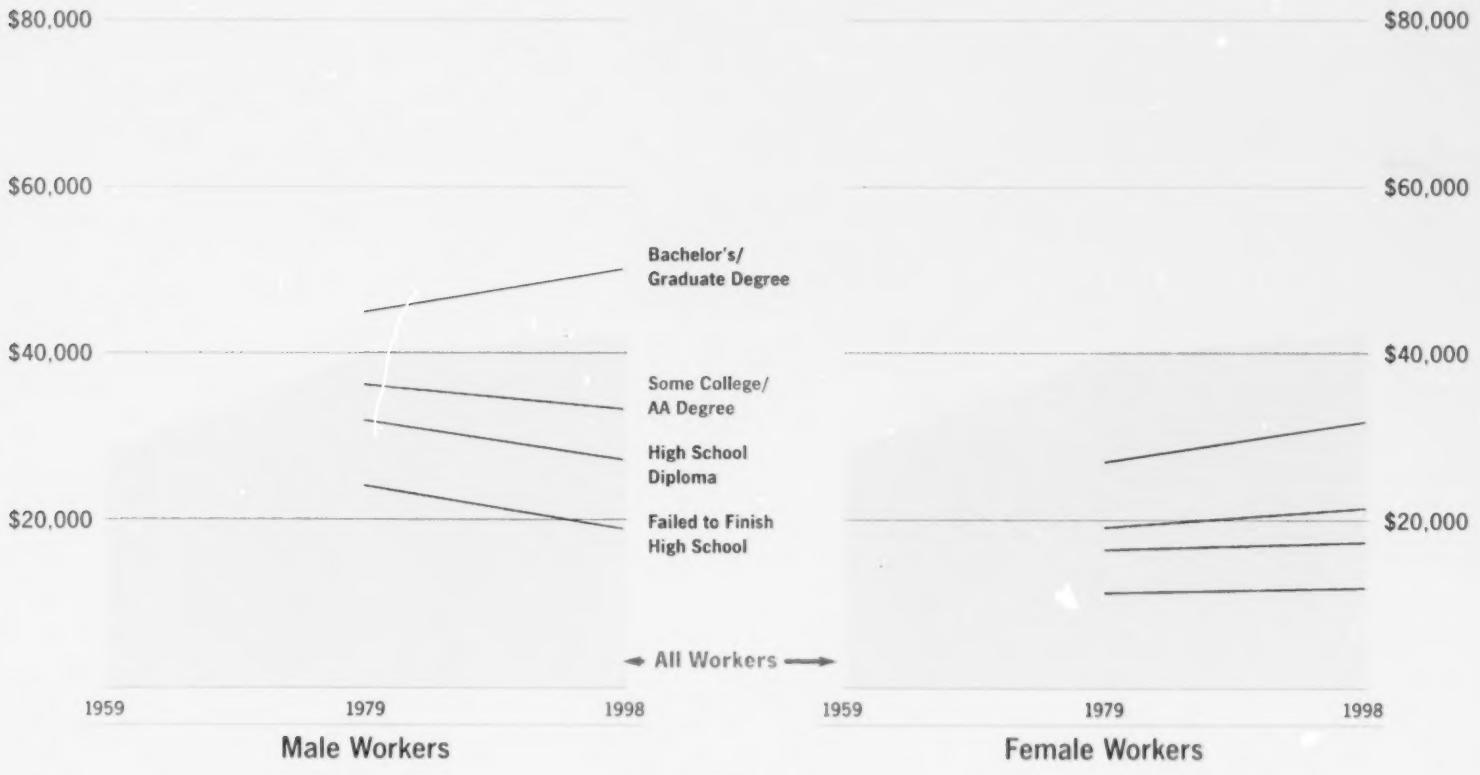


Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS Analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1980 & 1999) and Public Use Microdata Sample, 1960 Census.

FIGURE 15

Among Hispanic Men, Earnings Have Dropped for Those Without College Degrees

Earnings of prime-age workers (30-59 years old) in 1996 dollars

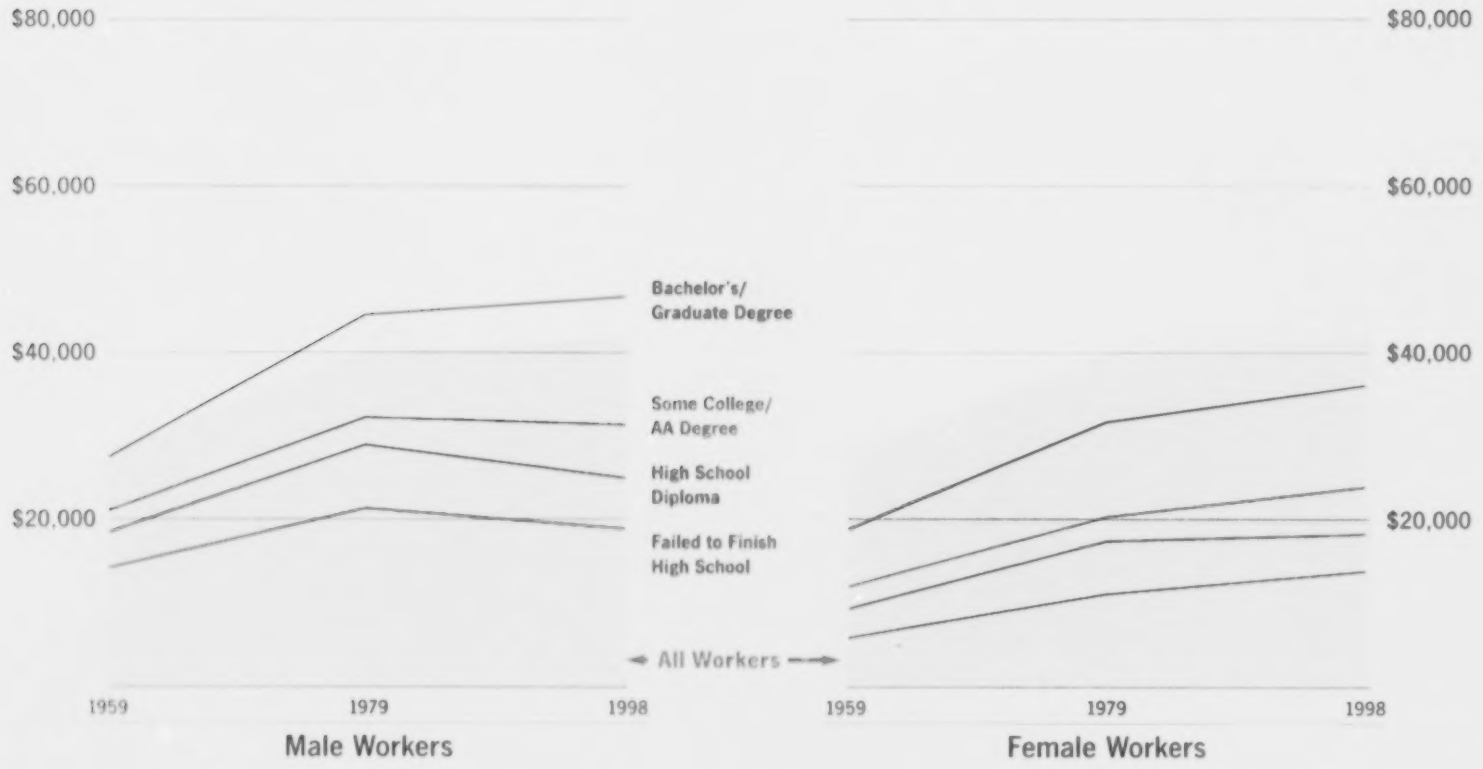


Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS Analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1980 & 1999) and Public Use Microdata Sample, 1960 Census.

FIGURE 16

Earnings for African Americans Have Increased Across the Board, But Have Nearly Doubled for Those with Bachelor's or Advanced Degrees

Earnings of prime-age workers (30-59 years old) in 1996 dollars

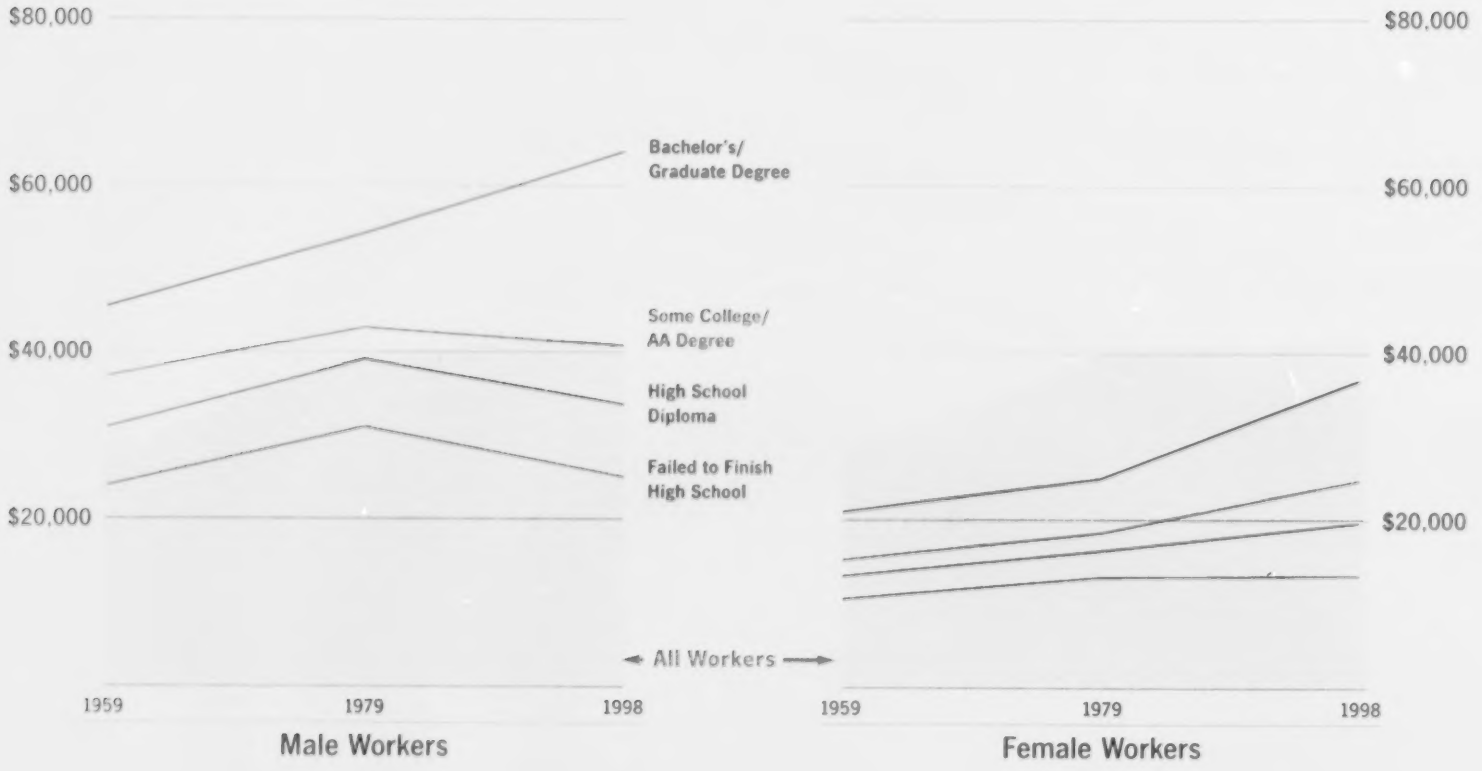


Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS Analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1980 & 1999) and Public Use Microdata Sample, 1960 Census.

FIGURE 17

Among White Men, Only Those with Bachelor's or Advanced Degrees Have Significantly Increased Their Earnings

Earnings of prime-age workers (30-59 years old) in 1996 dollars

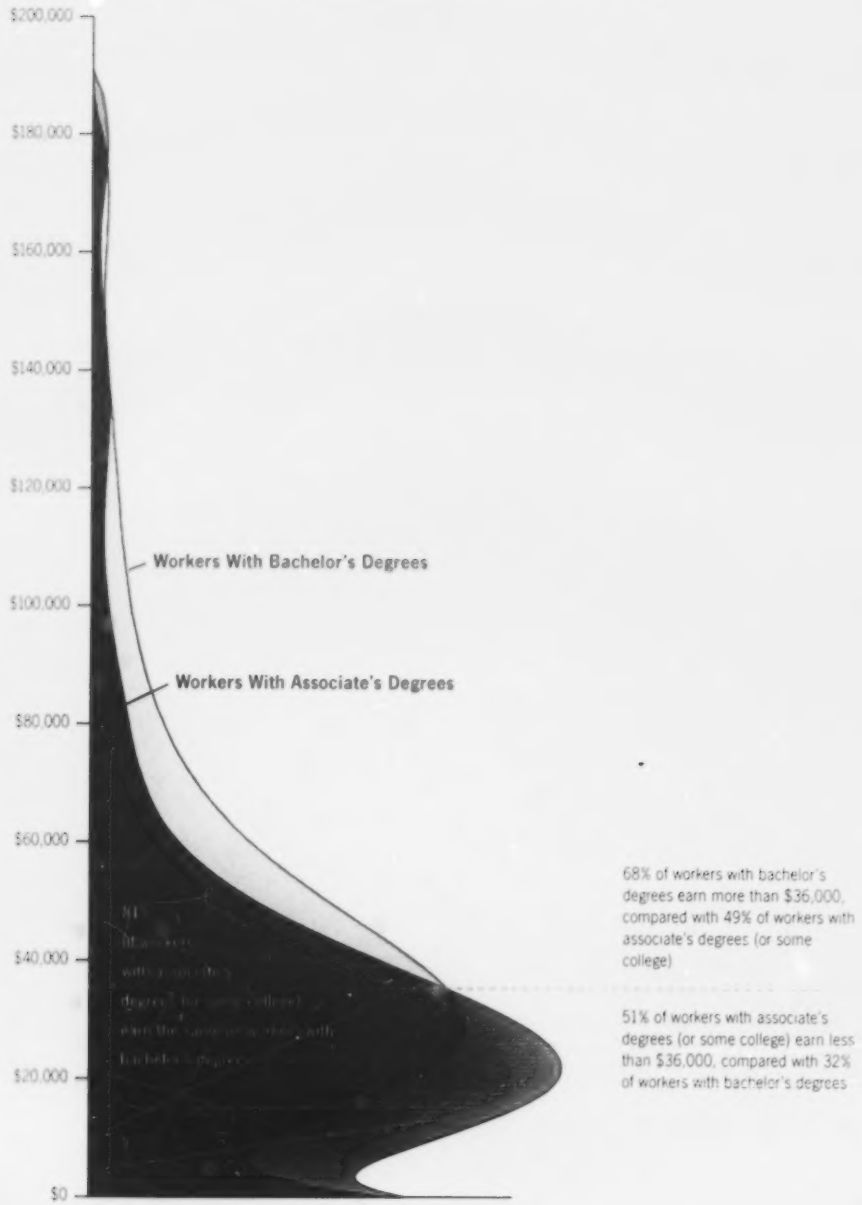


Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS Analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1980 & 1999) and Public Use Microdata Sample, 1960 Census.

FIGURE 18

81% of Workers With Associate's Degrees (or Some College) Earn the Same as Workers With Bachelor's Degrees

Share of workers, by education and 1997 earnings

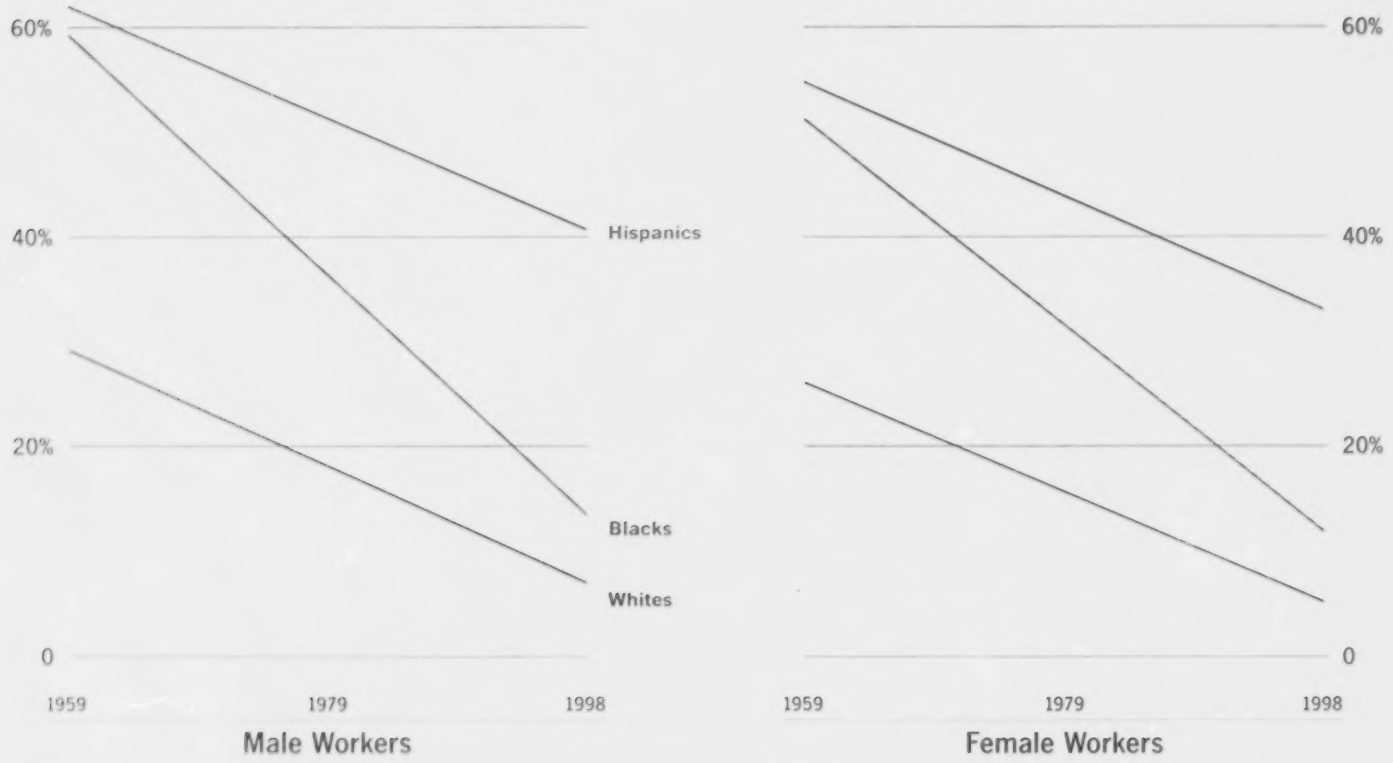

$200,000
$180,000
$160,000
$140,000
$120,000
$100,000
$80,000
$60,000
$40,000
$20,000
$0
Workers With Bachelor's Degrees
Workers With Associate's Degrees
68% of workers with bachelor's degrees earn more than $36,000, compared with 49% of workers with associate's degrees (or some college)
51% of workers with associate's degrees (or some college) earn less than $36,000, compared with 32% of workers with bachelor's degrees

ETS analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1998).

FIGURE 19

Among All Groups—And Most Notably Among African Americans—The High School Dropout Rate Has Dropped Dramatically

Percentage of prime-age workers (30-59 years old)

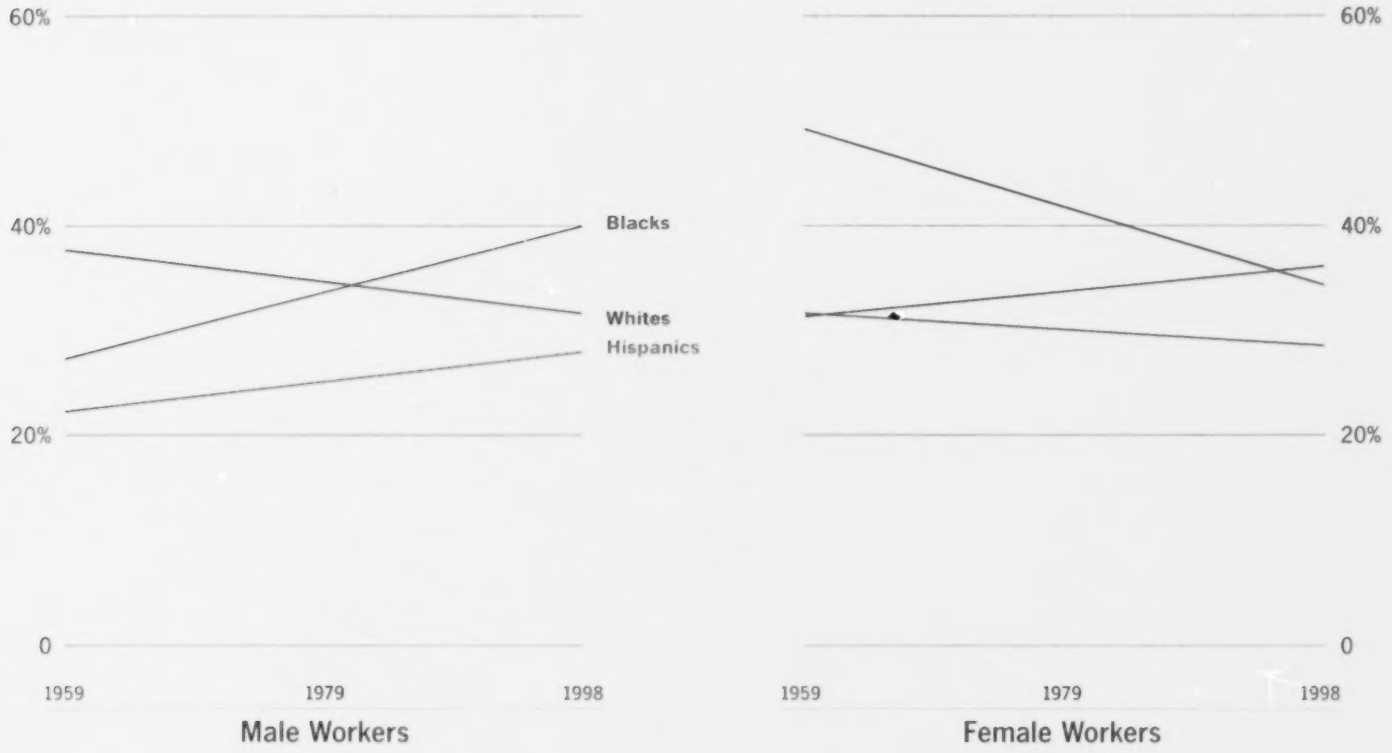


Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS Analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1980 & 1999) and Public Use Microdata Sample, 1960 Census.

FIGURE 20

For Whites and for Hispanic Women, The Percentages of Workers Who End Their Schooling with a High School Diploma Has Dropped As Well

Percentage of prime-age workers (30-59 years old)

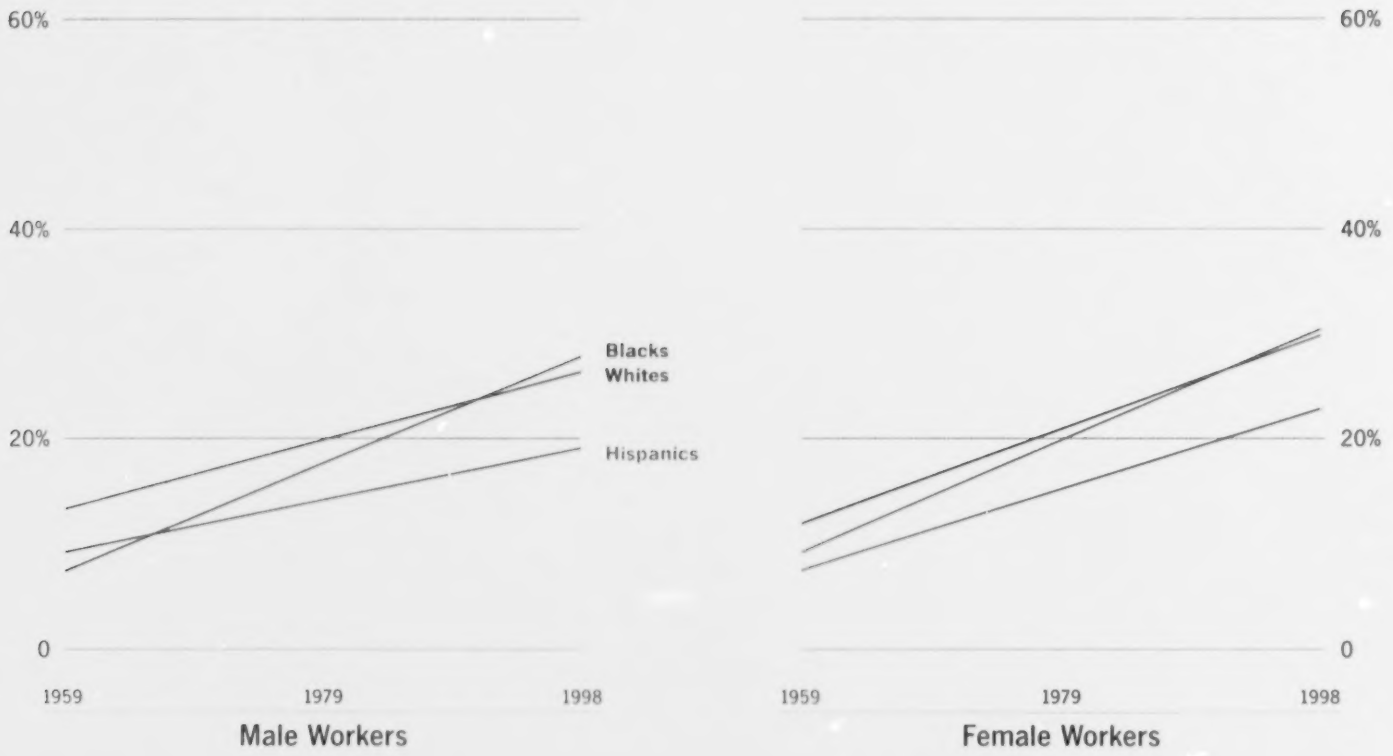


Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS Analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1980 & 1999) and Public Use Microdata Sample, 1960 Census.

FIGURE 21

For All Groups, The Most Dramatic Gains Are in the Shares of Workers Who Have at Least Some College...

Percentage of prime-age workers (30-59 years old)

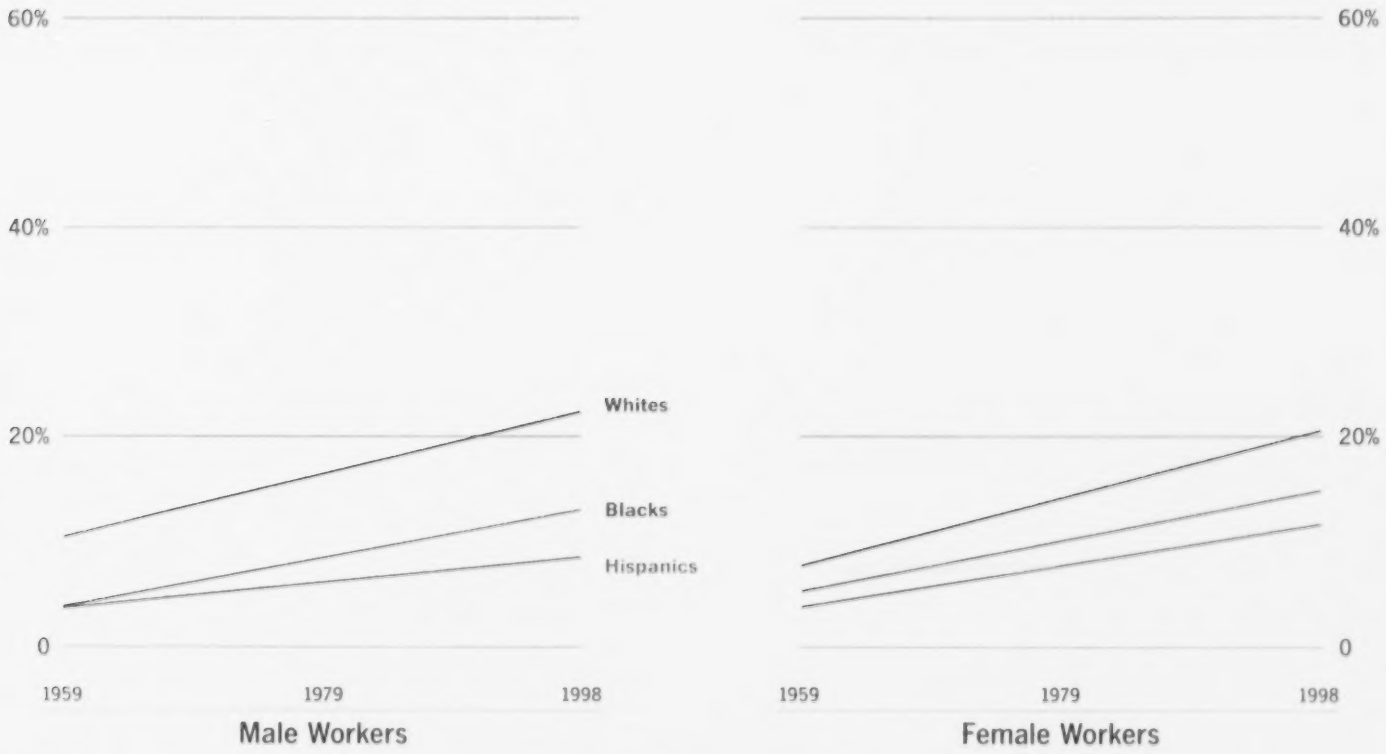


Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS Analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1980 & 1999) and Public Use Microdata Sample, 1960 Census.

FIGURE 22

...Followed Closely by the Shares of Workers Who Complete a College Degree

Percentage of prime-age workers (30-59 years old)

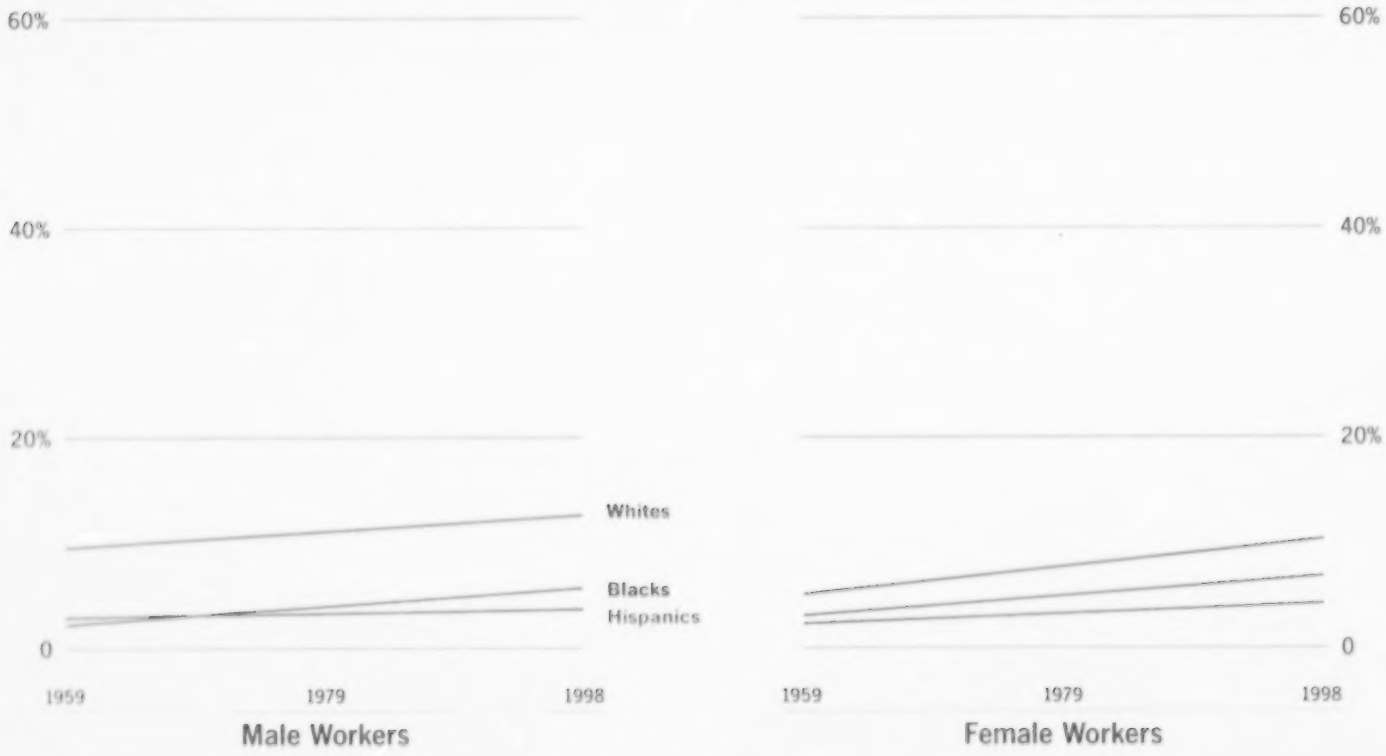


Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS Analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1980 & 1999) and Public Use Microdata Sample, 1960 Census.

FIGURE 23

All Groups Have Also Increased Their Rate of Attaining Advanced Degrees, But the Percentage of Workers Who Do So Is Still Low

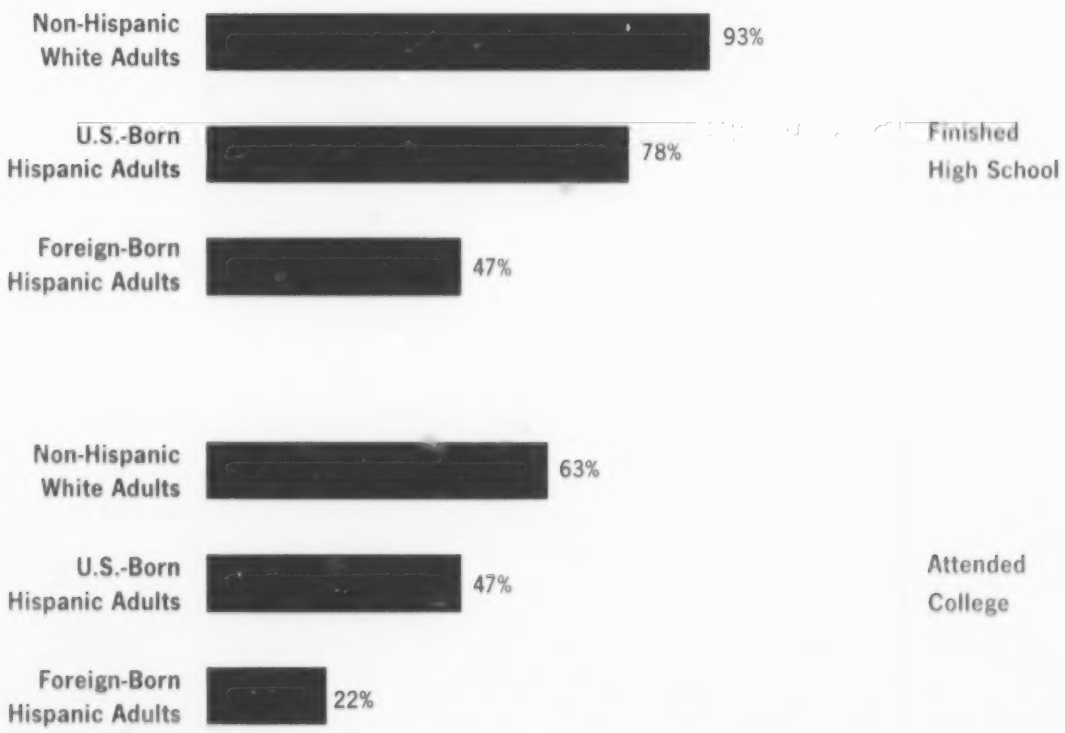
Percentage of prime-age workers (30-59 years old)



Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS Analysis of Current Population Survey (March 1980 & 1999) and Public Use Microdata Sample, 1960 Census.

FIGURE 24

Among Hispanic Adults, U.S.-Born Tend to be Better Educated than Foreign-Born

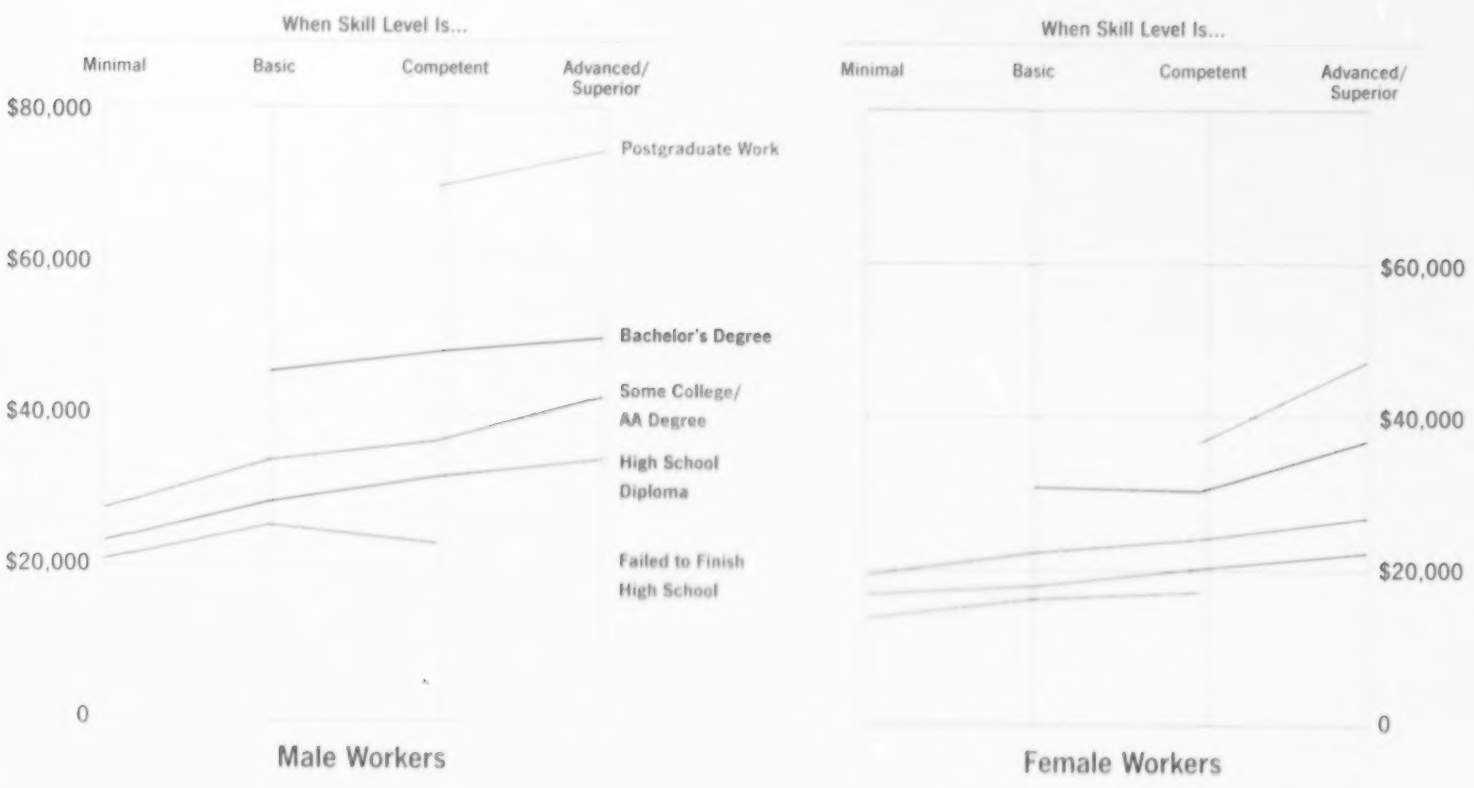


Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS analysis of Current Population Survey (April 1998).

FIGURE 25

Both Educational Credentials and Skill Levels Affect Earnings

Average annual earnings of year-round workers age 16-64 in 1998 dollars



Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS analysis of National Adult Literacy Survey (1992). Data converted to 1998 dollars using CPI-U. Missing graph segments are ones in which sample size is too small to provide a reliable estimate.

The Growing Demand for College-Level Skills Through 2008

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FIGURE 26

The Jobs That Employ the Most Skilled Workers Are Growing the Fastest...

Skill Level	Millions of Jobs 1998→2008	New Jobs 1998–2008	Fastest Growing Occupations
Level 1: Minimal Skills *(Dropout)*	17.1→19.0	1.9 million	Janitors, cleaners, maids, and building service workers Groundskeepers, gardeners, nursery workers Hand packers and packagers Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners
Level 2: Basic Skills *(Below-average high school graduate)*	34.7→38.9	4.3 million	Cashiers Truck drivers Nursing aides, orderlies, attendants Cooks Health aides, except nursing
Level 3: Competent Skills *(Some postsecondary)*	52.6→60.0	7.3 million	Sales workers General office clerks Registered nurses Personal care and home health aides Correctional institution officers
Level 4/5: Advanced/ Superior Skills *(Bachelor's degree or more)*	36.2→43.0	6.8 million	Computer system analysts and scientists General managers, top executives, and other managers Social and recreation workers Teachers, secondary school Computer programmers

Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS Analysis of National Adult Literacy Survey (1992); Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Projections (1998-2008).

FIGURE 27

...And Paying the Most

Annual earnings of year-round workers in 1998

	1998 Annual Earnings	
Skill Level	**Men**	**Women**
Level 1: Minimal Skills *(Dropout)*	$22,800	$15,800
Level 2: Basic Skills *(Below average high school graduate)*	$30,600	$19,500
Level 3: Competent Skills *(Some postsecondary)*	$38,200	$23,700
Level 4/5: Advanced/ Superior Skills *(Bachelor's degree or more)*	$53,100	$33,100

Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS Analysis of National Adult Literacy Survey (1992). Data converted to 1998 dollars using CPI-U.

FIGURE 28

Moving Up the Ladder

The notion that the U.S. economy is producing too many low-wage service jobs is often overstated. Low-skilled, low-earnings occupations employ large proportions of young workers who eventually complete their education and move into higher-skilled, higher-paying jobs.

Typical Skill Level	Occupation	Less than Age 25	Age 25 or Greater	Median Annual Earnings*
Basic	Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	34.5%	65.5%	$20,000
Basic	Services, except protective and household	31.6%	68.4%	$16,000
Competent	Sales	25.4%	74.6%	$30,000
Basic	Private households	23.6%	76.4%	$12,000
Basic	Farming, forestry, and fishing	22.9%	77.1%	$20,000
Competent	Administrative support, including clerical	18.0%	82.0%	$24,000
Basic	Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	15.1%	84.9%	$24,000
Competent	Protective support	15.1%	84.9%	$35,000
Competent	Technicians and related support	11.9%	88.1%	$34,325
Basic/Competent	Precision production, craft, and repair	10.8%	89.2%	$30,000
Basic	Transportation and material moving	10.7%	89.3%	$29,000
Advanced	Professional specialty	7.0%	93.0%	$42,000
Competent	Executive, administrative, and managers	4.7%	95.3%	$42,000

* Includes only full-time, year-round workers.

Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS analysis of National Adult Literacy Survey (1992); Current Population Survey (March 1999).

Skills and Educational Attainment

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FIGURE 29

The Most Skilled Students Are More Likely to Attain Higher Levels of Education...

Educational attainment by 1992 (age 27-28)

Among students whose test scores were in the top quartile of their high school senior class:
Less than 1% dropped out of high school
27% earned only a high school diploma
5% earned a vocational certificate
8% earned an associate's degree
49% earned a bachelor's degree
12% earned an advanced degree
Among students whose test scores were in the third quartile of their high school senior class:
3% dropped out of high school
51% earned only a high school diploma
11% earned a vocational certificate
11% earned an associate's degree
22% earned a bachelor's degree
3% earned an advanced degree
Among students whose test scores were in the second quartile of their high school senior class:
6% dropped out of high school
61% earned only a high school diploma
15% earned a vocational certificate
9% earned an associate's degree
9% earned a bachelor's degree
1% earned an advanced degree
Among students whose test scores were in the bottom quartile of their high school senior class:
20% dropped out of high school
61% earned only a high school diploma
12% earned a vocational certificate
4% earned an associate's degree
3% earned a bachelor's degree
Less than 1% earned an advanced degree

Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS analysis of High School and Beyond 1980 Sophomore Cohort, 1980-1992.

FIGURE 30

...And This is True for Hispanic Students...

Educational attainment by 1992 (age 27-28)

Among Hispanic students whose test scores were in the top quartile of their high school senior class:
Less than 1% dropped out of high school
36% earned only a high school diploma
10% earned a vocational certificate
7% earned an associate's degree
36% earned a bachelor's degree
10% earned an advanced degree
Among Hispanic students whose test scores were in the third quartile of their high school senior class:
4% dropped out of high school
52% earned only a high school diploma
9% earned a vocational certificate
10% earned an associate's degree
24% earned a bachelor's degree
1% earned an advanced degree
Among Hispanic students whose test scores were in the second quartile of their high school senior class:
8% dropped out of high school
60% earned only a high school diploma
11% earned a vocational certificate
13% earned an associate's degree
7% earned a bachelor's degree
Less than 1% earned an advanced degree
Among Hispanic students whose test scores were in the bottom quartile of their high school senior class:
27% dropped out of high school
58% earned only a high school diploma
11% earned a vocational certificate
3% earned an associate's degree
2% earned a bachelor's degree
Less than 1% earned an advanced degree

Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS analysis of High School and Beyond 1980 Sophomore Cohort, 1980-1992.

FIGURE 31

...And Black Students...

Educational attainment by 1992 (age 27-28)

Among Black students whose test scores were in the top quartile of their high school senior class:
Less than 1% dropped out of high school
33% earned only a high school diploma
5% earned a vocational certificate
6% earned an associate's degree
42% earned a bachelor's degree
13% earned an advanced degree
Among Black students whose test scores were in the third quartile of their high school senior class:
Less than 1% dropped out of high school
50% earned only a high school diploma
15% earned a vocational certificate
7% earned an associate's degree
25% earned a bachelor's degree
3% earned an advanced degree
Among Black students whose test scores were in the second quartile of their high school senior class:
Less than 1% dropped out of high school
58% earned only a high school diploma
21% earned a vocational certificate
8% earned an associate's degree
11% earned a bachelor's degree
2% earned an advanced degree
Among Black students whose test scores were in the bottom quartile of their high school senior class:
16% dropped out of high school
61% earned only a high school diploma
14% earned a vocational certificate
4% earned an associate's degree
5% earned a bachelor's degree
1% earned an advanced degree

Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS analysis of High School and Beyond 1980 Sophomore Cohort, 1980-1992.

FIGURE 32

...And Asian and Other Students...

Educational attainment by 1992 (age 27-28)

Among Asian and other students whose test scores were in the top quartile of their high school senior class:
Less than 1% dropped out of high school
19% earned only a high school diploma
5% earned a vocational certificate
8% earned an associate's degree
45% earned a bachelor's degree
21% earned an advanced degree
Among Asian and other students whose test scores were in the third quartile of their high school senior class:
4% dropped out of high school
53% earned only a high school diploma
7% earned a vocational certificate
5% earned an associate's degree
22% earned a bachelor's degree
9% earned an advanced degree
Among Asian and other students whose test scores were in the second quartile of their high school senior class:
5% dropped out of high school
62% earned only a high school diploma
11% earned a vocational certificate
7% earned an associate's degree
13% earned a bachelor's degree
2% earned an advanced degree
Among Asian and other students whose test scores were in the bottom quartile of their high school senior class:
15% dropped out of high school
62% earned only a high school diploma
16% earned a vocational certificate
4% earned an associate's degree
3% earned a bachelor's degree
1% earned an advanced degree

Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS analysis of High School and Beyond 1980 Sophomore Cohort, 1980–1992.

FIGURE 33

...And White Students

Educational attainment by 1992 (age 27-28)

Among White students whose test scores were in the top quartile of their high school senior class:

Less than 1% dropped out of high school

26% earned only a high school diploma

5% earned a vocational certificate

8% earned an associate's degree

49% earned a bachelor's degree

11% earned an advanced degree

Among White students whose test scores were in the third quartile of their high school senior class:

3% dropped out of high school

51% earned only a high school diploma

11% earned a vocational certificate

11% earned an associate's degree

22% earned a bachelor's degree

2% earned an advanced degree

Among White students whose test scores were in the second quartile of their high school senior class:

7% dropped out of high school

62% earned only a high school diploma

14% earned a vocational certificate

9% earned an associate's degree

8% earned a bachelor's degree

Less than 1% earned an advanced degree

Among White students whose test scores were in the bottom quartile of their high school senior class:

22% dropped out of high school

61% earned only a high school diploma

10% earned a vocational certificate

4% earned an associate's degree

2% earned a bachelor's degree

Less than 1% earned an advanced degree

Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: ETS analysis of High School and Beyond 1980 Sophomore Cohort, 1980-1992.

Other Influences on Educational Attainment

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

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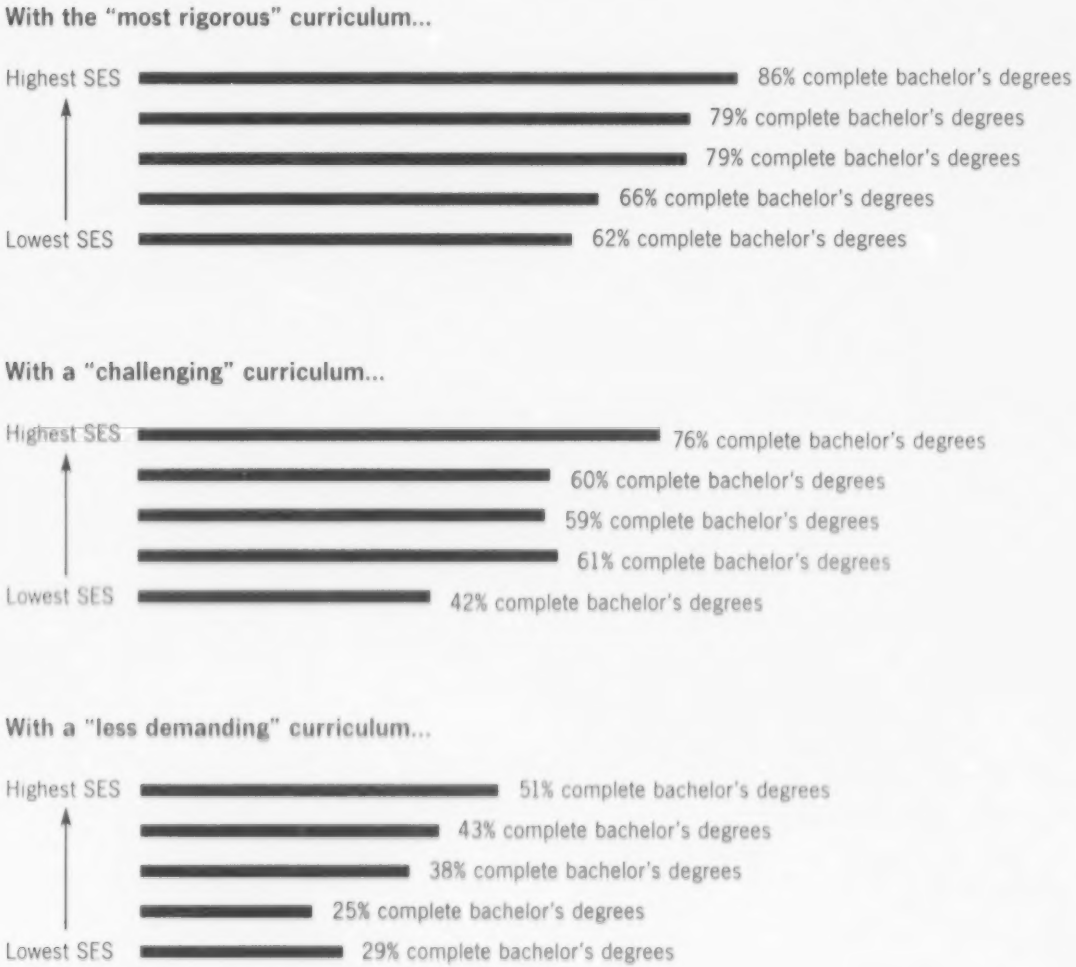
FIGURE 34

A Strong High School Curriculum Lowers the Hurdles to College Graduation for Students at Every Socioeconomic Status...

Percentage of students completing a bachelor's degree

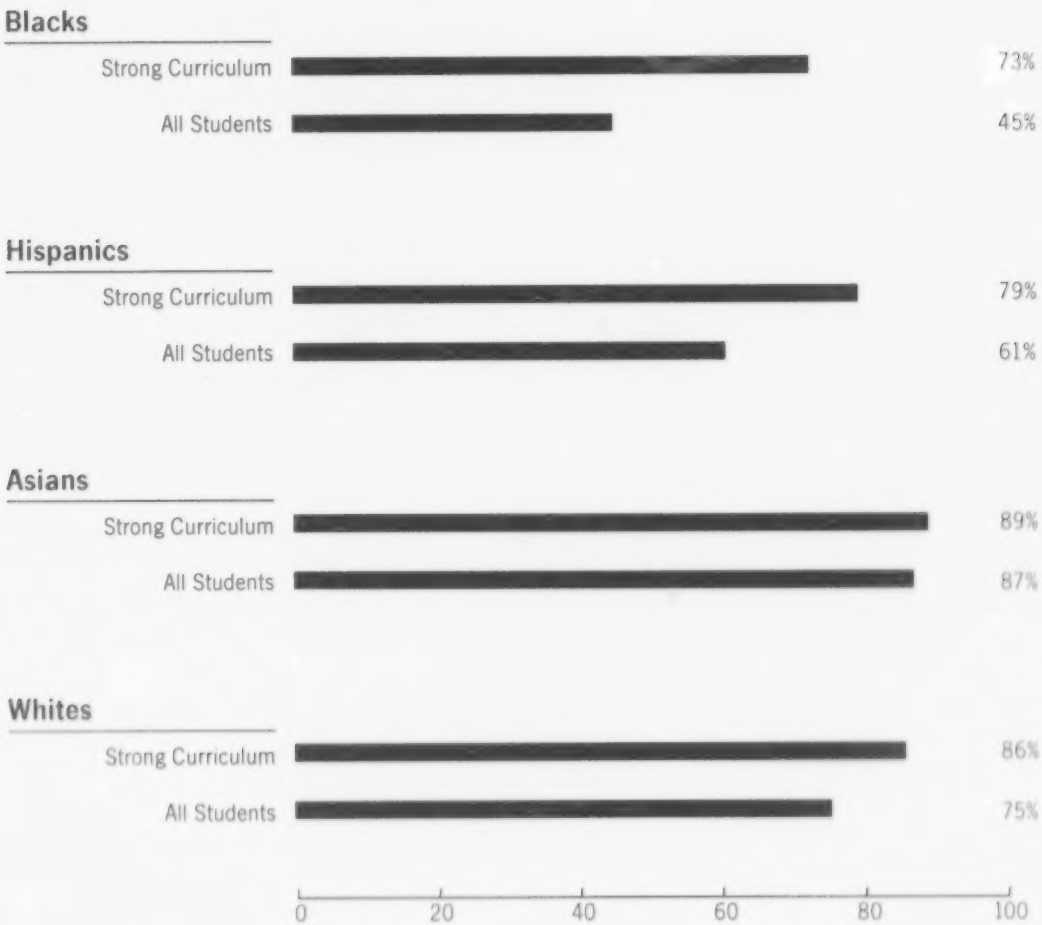


Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: Adapted from Adelman, Clifford, U.S. Dept. of Education (1999). Answers in the Tool Box: Academic Intensity, Attendance Patterns, and Bachelor's Degree Attainment.

FIGURE 35

...Especially for Minorities

Percentage of students completing a bachelor's degree

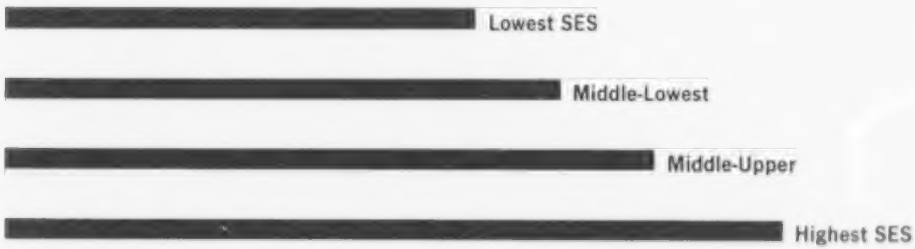


Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership. Adapted from Adelman, Clifford, U.S. Dept. of Education (1999). Answers in the Tool Box: Academic Intensity, Attendance Patterns, and Bachelor's Degree Attainment.

FIGURE 36

Parental Expectations Concerning Education Vary with Socioeconomic Status

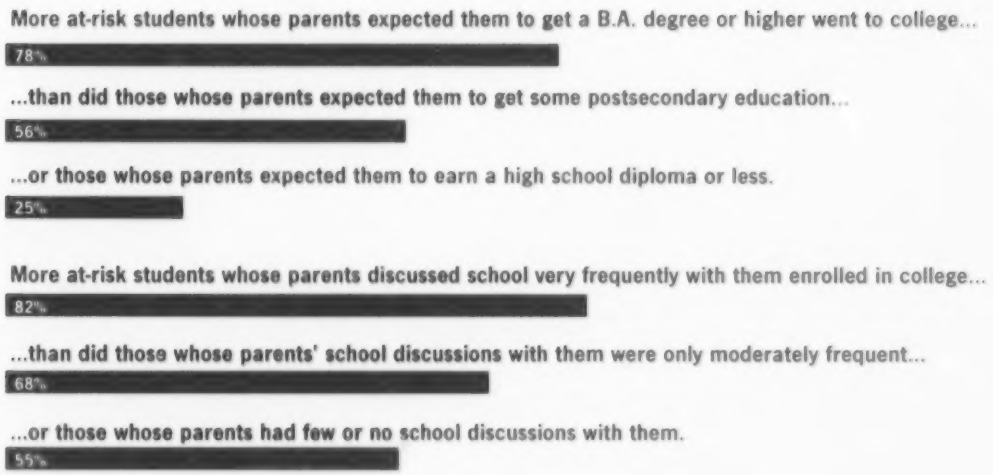
Percentage of parents of 12th graders who expected at least a bachelor's degree



Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: Adapted from Cabrera & La Nasa Center for Study of Higher Education, Pennsylvania State University.

FIGURE 37

Parenting Factors that Affect College-Going of At-Risk Students


More at-risk students whose parents expected them to get a B.A. degree or higher went to college...
78%
...than did those whose parents expected them to get some postsecondary education...
56%
...or those whose parents expected them to earn a high school diploma or less.
25%
More at-risk students whose parents discussed school very frequently with them enrolled in college...
82%
...than did those whose parents' school discussions with them were only moderately frequent...
68%
...or those whose parents had few or no school discussions with them.
55%

Anthony P. Carnevale, Donna M. Desrochers, Richard A. Fry, & Stephen R. Rose, Educational Testing Service Office of Public Leadership: Adapted from National Center for Education Statistics, Confronting the Odds (1997), Table 15.